USCA4 Appeal: 21-2017 Doc: 98-1

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Maryland Shall Issue, Inc., et al. v. Wes Moore, et al.

No. 21-2017

Dear Madam Clerk:

I write to bring to the Court's attention the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit's decision in McRorey v. Garland, __ F.4th __, 2024 WL 1825398 (5th Cir. Apr. 26, 2024), rejecting a challenge to background check provisions for 18- to 20-year olds seeking to purchase a firearm. A copy of the opinion is attached hereto.

Although federal law mandates that firearms dealers conduct background checks of all prospective firearms purchasers, 18- to 20-year olds are subject to an expanded process requiring a waiting period of at least three days. Plaintiffs sought to enjoin this additional requirement on the basis that it lacked a similar historical analogue and thus was inconsistent with the Second Amendment.

In casting aside this argument, the Fifth Circuit found controlling the Supreme Court's assertion in New York State Rifle and Pistol Ass'n v. Bruen, 597 U.S. 1, 38 n.9 (2022), that background checks were presumptively constitutional, and would thus only be problematic if "put toward abusive ends" such as through "lengthy wait times." McRorey, 2024 WL 1825398, *4. The Fifth Circuit rejected the notion that this was mere dicta, instead concluding that, in light of its "recent and detailed" nature, Bruen's language approving of background checks—and the delays that inhere in such schemes—was binding. Id.

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The Fifth Circuit's analysis echoes the arguments advanced by the State in this case. Because *Bruen* expressly sanctioned background checks and firearms training courses, Maryland's handgun qualification license regime, which implements those mechanisms without otherwise "infring[ing]" the Second Amendment right, passes constitutional review.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/Ryan R. Dietrich

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cc: Counsel of Record